FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON 1972 TREATY

PY221859 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has stated that Argentina could not be compelled to accept a treaty that is not apt to resolve the problems that may arise with Chile. He added that both Chile and the Vatican have been informed of the decision adopted yesterday. Answering a question, he also announced that Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, whom he praised, will be the Argentine negotiator in the papal mediation, now going on in the Vatican, of the conflict with Chile over the southern zone.

The minister denied that the draft of a new treaty with a solution to the controversies with Chile contains a condition to limit the importation of war materiel to be purchased by the two countries, as a newspaper of this capital has mistakenly published today.

Argentina would never have compulsorily gone to the court to seek a solution to the problem with Chile. The minister added: It was our belief that it was more appropriate to denounce the 1972 treaty, notwithstanding that our country has the greatest respect for the international court of justice and for its very worthy experts.

Costa Mendez then spoke about the interest Argentina has in arriving at an agreement with Chile through an up-to-date document which the two parties will accept, with the conviction that the solutions are the correct ones. The minister also referred to the Argentine proposal of limiting war materiel -- which will be negotiated very soon -- and regarding the limitation of arms. He stated that the holy father would agree with this decision, because at the end of the year he addressed a note to all the countries that have relations with the Vatican urging them to struggle for peace. He also stated that he is in total agreement with the Montevideo treaty of 8 January 1979 in which Argentina and Chile accepted the Pope's mediation.

Finally, he said that the steps regarding the denunciation of the 1972 treaty are the following: The first step was that of informing Chile, it will be sent to the international court of justice and finally to the UN, because the 1972 treaty was deposited with that forum.

CHILEAN ENVOY INFORMED OF TREATY TERMINATION

PY221716 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1545 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (TELAM) -- At 1130 Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, left San Martin Palace. He confirmed that he had been informed of the Argentine decision to denounce the General Treaty for Juridical Solutions of Controversies, signed with the Republic of Chile in 1972. Jarpa Reyes, who refused to make any comment on the events, only stated that he would contact his government about this issue. The Chilean ambassador left the Foreign Relations Ministry carrying a large white envelope and avoided any further contact with the media.

NO 'ACCELERATION' OF MEDIATION PLANNED

PY211415 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Jan (NA) -- The head of the Argentine delegation in the papal mediation of the border dispute with Chile, Guillermo Moncayo, on departing for Rome this evening confirmed that he is carrying "a document" for the pope from the Argentine Government. Moncayo also said that his being named as a "special adviser" to Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez in the Beagle matter must not be seen as an intention to "accelerate" the mediation process, but as "another demonstration of the priority interest" that the Argentine Government has given the matter.

The Argentine delegate made these and other statements at Ezeiza Airport just before departing at 1900 for Rome. He is accompanied by the other member of the Argentina delegation, Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Bonco. Moncayo confirmed that, with Etcheverry Boneo, "We are carrying a document (from the Argentine Government) for the Holy Father," and he added that they will hand it to the Pope "as soon as we arrive" at the Vatican.

Answering a question as to whether there will be an "acceleration" of the negotiations once he takes up his job as a special adviser to Costa Mendez, he indicated that his new task must be taken as "another demonstration of the priority interest that our government has assigned to the mediation process." He added that this new turn of events "must be looked on as an effort at making progress in this process through an updated set of convictions, through dynamic criteria and always with the hope of achieving a peaceful and dignified solution."

He also pointed out that the dispute "is not a mysterious or enigmatic affair" and therefore "many Foreign Ministry officials know a lot about it, including officials from various levels of the government," who are in a position to aid the foreign minister.

He therefore rejected the thesis that his transfer to Buenos Aires could mean that the task will be "accelerated," even though he acknowledged that he has had "(?very close contact), and direct experience" with Vatican authorities, something that other officials do not possess.

He stressed, however, that the most important factor is the "common opinion" shared "by many people" within the government and which consists of "defending the permanent interests of our fatherland."

Regarding the immediate future of the mediation, he said that "the hope is the same as when the Holy Father was asked to mediate -- to negotiate a definite solution in a climate of peace."

He then stressed that if the solution is to be "definitive," it must be "acceptable to both" governments.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT --Buenos Aires, 11 Jan 82 (TELAM) -- The Mongolian People's Republic Government has approved the appointment of Ernesto Luis de la Guardia as Argentine ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic. The Argentine ambassador, who is concurrent ambassador to the USSR, will reside in Moscow. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0235 GMT 11 Jan 82 PY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE -- The cost of living in December rose by 8.8 percent bringing the total 1951 yearly increase to 131.3 percent, the National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC) said yesterday. Wholesale prices rose by 10.6 percent in December and 130.1 percent during the year. Increase in retail prices were marked by skyrocketing meat prices, which went up 28.7 percent last month. Food and beverages went up 11.6 percent and entertainment and education rose by 10.8 percent. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 1 PY]

PRESIDENT TORRELIO REVEALS LOW BANK RESERVES

PY200258 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The government of the armed forces has not adopted concrete measures to solve the national economic crisis because the international reserves in the Bolivian Central Bank are at their lowest level. These remarks were made by President Celso Torrelio Villa after a visit he made to the Finance Ministry today. The chief of state said:

[Begin Torrelio recording] I went to the Finance Ministry to personally see how the economic team is studying this problem which affects the entire nation: the economic problem. [end recording].

General Torrelio Villa then revealed that the foreign currency in the Bolivian Central Bank is at its lowest level.

[Begin Torrelio recording] But the Bolivian people should be aware that if we have not taken any measures so far it is because the reserves in the Central Bank are at their lowest level and as president of the Bolivian people I have to protect the deprived classes and those with low income. You can rest assured that I will always defend these sectors to prevent them from suffering from economic measures. [end recording]

VOLATILIZATION PLANT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

PY221930 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Authorities of the Bolivian Mining Corporation [COMIBOL] and the Soviet delegates continue to hold intense and difficult talks regarding the troubles with the La Palca tin volatilization plant. These talks are aimed at finding a prompt and definite solution to the problems set before the deputy minister of the USSR Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry and the technicians of the Mashinoexsport company which is in charge of installing the plant.

In this regard Armando de Urioste, COMIBOL general manager, made the following statemens:

[Begin Urioste recording] For some days now we have been holding talks with a high-ranking Soviet delegation. These negotiations, which are very intense and extremely difficult, continue at present. However, we believe that they are taking the right course and will lead to a solution to the main problems we have regarding the [words indistinct] of the plant. [end recording]

The problems which arise due to the pollution caused by the emanations from the plant are another issue being analyzed by the two commissions. This is Urioste's statement:

[Begin Urioste recording] For some days now we have been discussing the contamination problem [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding the acceptance of the plant and the possibility that the COMIBOL will not accept it until the questioned problems are solved, the manager stated: [Begin Urioste recording] Well, in fact this is quite a normal procedure, if one buys a plant one cannot accept it if it is not in perfect condition; this is quite normal here and in any part of the world. Therefore, we are clearly establishing the conditions under which we will accept the plant. [end recording]

He then stated that as a consequence of the paralysis of this volatilization plant the respective installement payments to Mashinoexsport, which is in charge of installing and making the plant operational, have been suspended.

FORMER PRESIDENT FREI DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

PY230050 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Former President Eduardo Frei died at the Santa Maria clinic at 1705 tonight as a result of a long illness which had kept him hospitalized since 6 December 1981. He had undergone a hiatal hernia operation, but surgical complications had called for three further operations. He had finally been put into the intensive care unit of the Santa Maria clinic, where for over 1 and 1/2 months he had experienced slight recoveries and declines, but a few days ago his condition reached a critical stage, and he slipped into a coma. Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva Enriquez yesterday visited Frei and administered him the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The doctors who were assisting him had said that his condition was serious. Frei leaves a wife and six children.

OFFICIAL DOUBTS ARGENTINA CAN END TREATY

PY230200 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Col Ernesto Videla, Chilean Foreign Ministry under secretary and head of the national delegation to the papal mediation process, today reported that Argentina has given an official notice to the Chilean Government on its decision to denounce the treaty on legal settlements to disputes.

Videla said that the notice was given by the Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez to Sergio Jarpa Reyes, Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires. Videla remarked that the treaty's provisions clearly state that its expiration date is 27 December 1982, notwithstanding its being denounced. Regarding the position which will be adopted by the Chilean Government, Videla said: We are studying the subject at present. Asked about his opinion on the statement made by the Argentine foreign minister saying that Argentina wants a more updated treaty, he replied: They will have the Chilean reply in due time.

SOCIALIST EXTREMIST PUT AT DISPOSAL OF COURTS

PY191607 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The Socialist Party extremist arrested on Friday has been put at the disposal of the courts. (Benjamin Cares Yanez), alias Ruben, Ramon and Simon, who is secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party Regional Union Coordinating Board, at the time of his arrest was carrying a false identity card issued in the name of (Domingo Antonio Carrasco). Moreover, police confiscated many subversive papers in his home. According to Natinal Intelligence Center, CNI, sources (Cares Yanez) was directly involved in the recent political agitation and terrorism for the sake of propaganda carried out in the metropolitan area. Among these incidents were subversive propaganda on the walls of a Santiago Hotel, and distributing subversive propaganda on Carracal-Santa Silvia Bus.

BRIEFS

INVESTMENTS IN MINING SECTOR -- Mining Minister Jose Manuel Errazuriz has reported that CODELCO [Chilean Copper Corporation] and ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise] will invest about $500 million in 1982. In a press conference he said these funds will be used to improve the organization in the mining sector and the system to evaluate mining projects. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jan 82 PY]

NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY HARASSING VESSELS, PLANES

PA250039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Authorized Colombian military sources reported here today that in the past few days the Nicaraguan Government has harassed Colombian ships sailing through Colombian territorial waters near the San Andres and Providencia Islands in the Caribbean. The Sandinist government has claimed ownership of these islands. The sources reported that shots were fired 3 days ago at an unarmed Colombian Air Force plane flying through Colombian airspace. The sources said that the Nicaraguan Government thus seeks to carry out its cherished project of obtaining complete control of the waters around Nicaragua, in order to establish a path between Central America and Cuba and between Cuba and the Caribbean islands.

They said that the Colombian First Air Force Command on San Andres Island does not have radar installations to allow detection of the sophisticated armament acquired recently by Nicaragua from Cuba. It has been reported that the armament includes MIG-21 and MIG-23 Soviet-made planes. They also said that it has been proven that there are at least 1,000 Cuban and Soviet military advisers in Nicaragua. This information revealed today to AFP was also published by the local newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, which quoted a military source.

Nicaragua has been claiming several Caribbean islands.

Recently the Nicaraguan Government intensified its claims over the Roncador and Quitasueno Cays. The U.S. Senate, however, ratified the Vasquez-Saccio Treaty, which gives Colombia full sovereignty over the cays.

The Sandinist government junta has also been trying to distract the Nicaraguans' attention, claiming rights over the San Andres Island, which belongs to Colombia.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

PA231647 Paris AFP in Spanish 2014 GMT 21 Jan 82

[By Yves Gacon]

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jan (AFP) -- The Colombian foreign minister said that the French decision to sell weapons to Nicaragua and the French-Mexican declaration in support of the Salvadoran guerrillas have led the Latin American countries to have "some suspicion" of French foreign policy. In an interview with AFP, Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos, a 49-year-old newsman and lawyer, also criticized the arms race in Latin America, which he blamed on a crisis of international law, and urged the countries of the area to reject all foreign intervention and to consolidate peace and democracy in the hemisphere.

However, the minister attributed these mistakes [the arms sale and the declaration] to poor information about the Latin American situation and said that those two actions created "some suspicion regarding French foreign policy."

During the interview granted to AFP, which was held in a large room that had been used as an office by liberator Simon Bolivar and about a dozen Colombian presidents in San Carlos Palace, Lemos analyzed the Latin American political situation and referred to a dispute with Venezuela over sea and undersea areas.

"We don't think that forcing Venezuela into an agreement will solve the dispute" since "We want it to be solved peacefully through a modus operandi that the two nations agree on in a cordial and friendly manner," he explained. He noted that if Venezuela accepts arbitration with Guyana to solve a territorial dispute, Colombia would hope that Venezuela will also accept that same system to settle their dispute. He also stressed the need to consolidate democracy on the continent, explained the scope of the renewal of military equipment in some countries and noted what he described as "Fidel Castro's failure to destabilize the Colombian Government."

"Colombia is not Angola," Lemos said in referring to the landing of a guerrilla column which Colombia charged was trained in Cuba and which led to the suspension of diplomatic relations with Havana on 24 March 1980. Lemos indicated that he is confident that the 28 March elections in El Salvador will be "free and honest" and he said that Colombia hopes that the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte will keep its promise of holding a democratic electoral process. "We believe that the Salvadoran problems must be solved by the Salvadorans," Lemos said, adding that "We hope that with the promised elections this Central American nation will obtain peace. The elections will give El Salvador the opportunity to choose the kind of government and system that will determine its destiny," Lemos said. He added that "Colombia rejects any type of foreign interference in that country because we believe that would be an imposition." Nevertheless, he warned that "If those elections are fraudulent, Colombia will make this known to the international community and will reject the results as false."

Regarding Colombia's opening toward the Caribbean which was begun in 1981, Lemos said that "the results are very satisfactory." He said that in the next few days, a mission of Agriculture Ministry technicians is going to travel to St Lucia and also hopes to go to Dominica. "We are going to try to conclude plans to provide advice in agricultural affairs," he said. He noted that Colombia has already acquired an objective awareness of its role in the Caribbean. Lemos categorically stated that "Colombia is no one's agent in the Caribbean" and he explained that its action is independent "but that this doesn't mean that we are not willing to cooperate in development plans for that region."

Regarding the French arms sale to Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Lemos said that "it is not a very fortunate step" by the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand.

"Nicaragua is in a period of transition that all of us in Latin American observe with the greatest of interest but with great concern. We do not know whether or not the spirit of the revolution that so many countries supported to end the shameful Anastasio Somoza regime will be maintained or if Nicaragua is headed toward a Marxist-Leninist system," Lemos stressed to AFP.

He said that the sale of weapons to Nicaragua, which has border conflicts with at least two neighboring countries, "is risky" and that this decision caused "natural concern" among the countries of the area. "We don't know with what attitude Nicaragua will use those armaments," he said in conclusion.

RIFT NOTED BETWEEN PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT

PA241724 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] An obvious falling-out and a virtual rift between President Osvaldo Hurtado and Vice President Leon Roldos has been noted in the latest exchange of public letters between them. Since you became president of the Monetary Board, I have accustomed myself to tolerating your impertinence. Your letter has exhausted my patience, President Hurtado told Vice President Roldos in yesterday's reply to a previous letter from the vice president. The vice president responded a few hours later, telling President Hurtado that he should be man enough to say whether or not he had made the statement attributed to him by VISTAZO magazine, and if he had, to give complete names and details of the cases in which Roldos [former President Jaime Roldos] chose esteem and friendship over the good of the state. The problem came about when Leon Roldos disagreed with some paragraphs of a statement made by President Hurtado and published by VISTAZO. Then 2 days ago Leon Roldos gave the press the text of his note to President Hurtado. The president went to his office yesterday where his spokesman also released his reply to the media.

The exchange comes on the eve of trips abroad by both men. Roldos was scheduled to go to Honduras for the presidential inauguration tomorrow, but he has cancelled his trip.

On 1 February, President Hurtado will leave for Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. His trip will last until 12 February, during which time he is to be replaced by the vice president.

It has been noted that relations between Hurtado and Leon Roldos have had their ups and downs. As soon as he became president, Hurtado openly opposed the candidacy of Leon Roldos. Leon Roldos won, but he was not supported by the deputies of the People's Democracy Party.

Sporadic agreements and discrepancies between the two top officials have been reported. However, until last Friday, they attended public ceremonies together as usual. The president's statement had already been published when they both attended the military ceremony in honor of the soldiers who fell in (Paquilla).

However, in the afternoon, Roldos' aides informed the media that they would release the text of a letter to the president protesting portions of his statement. In the letter, Leon Roldos expressed displeasure over President Hurtado's remarks regarding the late President Jaime Roldos. Among other things, the president had said that when Jaime Roldos had to choose between the good of the state and a relationship that he held in high esteem, he chose the relationship.

Further on Rift

PA241733 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0822 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Quito, 24 Jan (EFE) -- A total, apparently irreconcilable rift has developed in the past 24 hours between the two top leaders of Ecuador: President Oswaldo Hurtado and Vice President Leon Roldos.

In a public letter on Friday, Roldos questioned Hurtado's "loyalty" and "sense of responsibility." The president replied in a curt note, telling Roldos, among other things, that he was used to "tolerating your impertinence," but that now "your letter has exhausted my patience."

The incident that caused the eruption of this rift, which has apparently been simmering for a long time, resulted from certain statements made by President Hurtado to VISTAZO magazine, the latest issue of which began to circulate yesterday.

In the interview, the president, 42, spoke of his political experience, his recollections of his candidacy for the vice presidency on the slate with Jaime Roldos, their victory, Roldos' tragic death in an air crash on 24 May 1981 and his own assumption of the presidency as mandated by the constitution.

At one point in his statement, Hurtado referred to the personality of his predecessor, stating that Jaime Roldos was a very generous person. "I would say," Hurtado remarked, "that this was his great weakness and his generosity led him to value his attachments more than his obligations to the state."

This statement obviously displeased Leon Roldos, the present vice president and brother of the deceased president. Leon Roldos was chosen by the legislature to fill the vacancy left when Hurtado became president.

If what you say is true, the vice president writes in his letter to Hurtado, "Your vaunted loyalty to President Roldos and your sense of responsibility as vice president of the republic should have been manifested when you noted what you knew or believed to be errors."

In his reply today, President Hurtado began by emphasizing his "profound affinity" with the deceased president. He admitted that during the interview, "while seeking to highlight the virtue of his generosity and his extraordinary human values, I used words with implications beyond what I meant to say."

Hence, Hurtado continued, on realizing that his remarks in the interview could imply "an inaccurate assessment" of the manner in which Jaime Roldos exercised his authority, I had begun to draft a clarification when I received your letter, which was at the same time being disseminated by the media.

"Neither before nor after his death has anyone questioned my loyalty toward the deceased president," Hurtado wrote in his letter. He added that "he was an honest president. He possessed that virtue and many others: loyalty, maturity, equanimity and prudence, which I can see are lacking alarmingly today."

Political and news media in Quito believe it is unlikely that this rift between Hurtado and Roldos can be healed in the 2 and 1/2 years that remain of the present term before the coming elections and that it will obviously have repercussions on the exercise of government.

Similarly, it is noted that the official rupture at the highest echelons of the executive branch coincides with a strengthening of the political base of Hurtado (founder of the People's Democracy), an expressed support for Hurtado's government by the armed forces and a parallel weakening of the people, change and democracy movement to which the vice president belongs.

CABINET MINISTERS' RESIGNATIONS 'CONFIRMED'

PA250410 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0253 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Quito, 24 Jan (EFE) -- Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos today ruled out the possibility that the disagreement between him and President Oswaldo Hurtado might threaten democracy.

In an interview aired on television, Roldos also expressed his confidence in the respect that the armed forces have shown for the democratic system.

Criticizing President Hurtado's statements about the administration and personality of Jaime Roldos, Hurtado's predecessor as chief of state, Leon Roldos indicated that democracy cannot be used as a "cloak" for insults. Jaime Roldos and Oswaldo Hurtado, candidates of an alliance between the concentration of popular forces and Christian Democratic parties, easily won the elections that reestablished the constitutional system on 10 August 1979 after a decade of military regimes.

Roldos died in office on 24 May 1981 and was replaced by Hurtado, who in turn was replaced in the vice presidency by Leon Roldos, brother of the late president, as a result of an election by Congress.

In the present controversy, Leon Roldos has noted that in a democratic system there are mechanisms to oversee all officials and he stressed the citizens' right to express their views.

The resignations of Public Works Minister Vicente Estrada, the social welfare minister and other high-ranking officials who are members of Vice President Roldos' People, Change and Democracy Party have also been confirmed.

The national leadership of the party which met in Guayaquil today also decided to recommend to the next national convention that it break with the Hurtado government.

The political crisis has caused the cancellation of the vice president's trip to Honduras to represent Ecuador in the presidential inauguration. However, there are no indications that it could affect the president's visit to Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil, which should begin on 1 February.

COLOMBIAN ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA231231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0808 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Quito, 21 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The commanding general of the Colombian Army, Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, today began the 2d day of his 3-day official visit to Ecuador, according to official sources in this capital. The Colombian military chief's first activity after his arrival yesterday was a protocol meeting with Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado, during which he was accompanied by Generals Heriberto Arias and Ernesto Lopez, members of his retinue.

"Landazabal is visiting Ecuador through an invitation from the commanding general of the Ecuadorean Army, Gen Medardao Salazar Navas, and will carry out a number of military activities," it was officially reported.

BRIEFS

1981 OIL FIGURES -- Quito, 9 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] has reported that the country's oil production figure for 1981 was 76.8 billion barrels, 27.1 percent over that of 1980. According to CEPE, the average daily production in 1981 was 210,403 barrels while the daily production for 1980 was 204,290 barrels. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2035 GMT 9 Jan 82 PA]

JOINT EDUCATIONAL CONSTRUCTION -- The Education Ministry has began educational projects that will total 668 million sucres and will benefit more than 600 grade and high schools throughout the country. These two projects will be carried out jointly with the firms Metrimpex of Hungary and Intermed of the GDR. The projects include installations of laboratories and worshops for technical, agricultural and industrial high schools, for teachers' schools and others throughout the country. [Text] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jan 82 PA]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CONFERENCE ON EL SALVADOR

FDR Leader Ungo Speech

PY211833 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Jan (AFP) -- Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), today said that a negotiated solution is the only real, complete, democratic, just and lasting solution -- should there be a popular victory in El Salvador -- to prevent massive U.S. intervention in that Central American nation, an intervention which could have serious international consequences.

During a report before an audience of about a hundred representatives of various political sectors of the continent attending a conference for peace, human rights and self-determination of the Salvadoran people, Ungo recalled that the FDR and the FMLN have reitereated their position before the United Nations and accepted all the international proposals in this regard.

He said, however, that the Christian Democratic-military junta, headed by Napoleon Duarte, and the warmonger sector of the Ronald Reagan administration have rejected this possibility and are continuing the civil war under an electoral facade that is going to fail in the next few weeks. Meanwhile, the FDR-FMLN has continued its internal progress on the political and military front and progress in achieving international cooperation.

Ungo said that because of a political, moral and historic responsibility, the FDR-FMLN wants a negotiated solution, putting the military factor at the service of a peaceful solution of the civil war.

In this regard he asserted that in El Salvador the guerrilla war continues advancing and growing and that it has various zones in the northeast under control. The junta, however, has not been able to overcome the crisis it is enduring, after four reshuffles and a call for constituent elections by minorities and for the fascist minority. Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic Party will pay the consequences of these elections, he stated.

In referring to the regional situation, he added that it is predictable that the junta seek to regionalize the conflict by (?destabilizing) the area, while sectors of the Salvadoran and Honduran armies create an iron triangle in the zone. To this is added the presence of U.S. military advisors in Honduras and the participation of Latin American Southern Cone regimes, particularly Argentina.

In the third [as received] place, Ungo referred to the Reagan administration's policy, pointing out that it reacts with an erroneous geopolitical and strategic policy by forcefully adopting the Monroe Doctrine and becoming the continent's gendarme. It wishes to use Honduras and Guatemala as military bases for the counterinsurrection in Central America.

He pointed out that the aforementioned factors and the people's reaction blend together, thus generating two effects that are not desired, by the FDR-FMLN. These effects are the regionalization of the conflict and the continuation of the civil war in El Salvador.

Ungo added that the United States, as in Vietnam, is engaged in a war it will never win, despite resorting to chemical weapons and attacking the Salvadoran people with white phosphorous.

A negotiated solution is not only an alternative, but a need in view of the threat of U.S. aggression hanging over El Salvador and Central America, Ungo said. He also referred, in detail to the present situation of his country.

He stated that the government crisis, the serious disagreements within the government and a progressive dependency on U.S. economic-military aid have forced it to implement a scorched earth policy.

He stated that since the reforms are not practicable, the junta has adopted a project of change which consists of repression plus elections. However, the junta will still not represent an alternative for power. Meanwhile, the FDR-FMLN represent an alternative with participation. It is not the sole and exclusive alternative, but a basic factor to reach conciliation and peace in El Salvador.

ALDHU Resolution

PY211849 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Jan (AFP) -- The Latin American Human Rights Association [ALDHU] today issued an appeal for all nations to cease their intervention in El Salvador, for the parties involved in the conflict to start negotiations that will lead to an end to the war and for the establishment of a democratic regime.

This appeal is concluded in a resolution issued last night by the ALDHU, that is headed by Carlos Andres Perez. The resolution was approved after a 48-hour meeting attended by a hundred Latin American delegates, among them priests and politicians from different political trends.

The ALDHU conference appealed to all Latin American democratic sectors to promote a regional dialogue to achieve peace in El Salvador, which is undergoing a bloodbath.

The resolution urges the Salvadoran Government to immediately cease the systematic violation of human rights. Moreover, it requests that the Salvadoran Government take control of security and paramilitary organizations, "which are tools of death."

It also urges the U.S. Government to amend its interventionist policy in El Salvador by ending its economic and military aid to the Salvadoran regime. In addition, it requests that other nations uphold the principle of nonintervention and abstain from (?supplying arms) [words indistinct] belligerent to be able to find a peaceful solution to the present conflict.

Also it asks the Salvadoran Government, the FMLN and the FDR to hold negotiations to put an end to the war, to achieve peace and to establish a democratic regime through elections. The resolution also proclaims the ALDHU's commitment to promote its activities throughout the continent to achieve a solution to the Salvadoran crisis through negotiations. In this regard ALDHU has decided to [word indistinct] throughout Latin America its ideals to achieve self-determination peace and democracy in El Salvador.

In addition it has decided to disseminate this resolution throughout Latin America the U.S. and Canadian congresses, the EEC, the Socialist International and the Christian Democratic and liberal movements.

At the closing ceremony Carlos Andres Perez said that "This has been the best and most honest contribution to the struggle of the Salvadoran people to achieve their freedom and [words indistinct] of a democratic regime."

Also attending the conference were Bolivians Hernan Siles and Jaime Paz, Peruvian Armando Villanueva, Brazilian Leonel Brizola, Ecuadorean Osvuldo Buayasamin, Chilean Anselmo Sule, Colombian Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa, and Father Robert Drinam from the U.S.

OUTGOING ARMY COMMANDER EVALUATES 'PROCESS'

PY212135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Jan (TELAM) -- The Uruguayan Army commander in chief today stressed that the process the armed forces have been conducting in the country while in government is in its intermediate stage, and that upon his retirement he will not go into politics because he is not attracted by this activity.

Lt Gen Luis Vicente Queirolo, who is at present on an inspection tour of the various military garrisons throughout the country, was consulted by the press on various national issues which are directly related to the present administration. Commenting on the moves of political parties to resume their activities, Queirolo remarked that the parties have acted well and are motivated by high expectations.

Asked about the probable lifting of the ban imposed on some leaders of the traditional parties (Colorado and Blanco), Queirolo said that this subject is being permanently studied by a commission. He added: There might be news when the circumstances demand it, but I cannot say whether this will happen in the short, medium or indefinite term.

Speaking about the present process conducted by the armed forces through the government, he asserted that many goals remain to be achieved. He said: Speaking in terms of my profession, I believe that while intermediate goals have been achieved, the ultimate goals have not. Queirolo will remain in the interior of the country throughout the weekend and will return to this capital on Monday to attend a meeting of the army high command which will designate his successor and six new generals.

SECRET RADIO DISCOVERED AT RURAL ASSOCIATION

PY211928 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1521 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Jan (TELAM) -- Political observers have noted that the espionage incident at the Uruguayan Rural Federation (FRU) which has had a great impact on the local press and public opinion is threatening to become a true government scandal.

This morning all Montevideo newspapers reported in large headlines the discovery of a powerful mini-transmiter at the FRU and described the incident as an odd Uruguayan Watergate case.

The FRU is an organization of leading representatives of the agricultural sector and in the last few years it has been characterized by its severe criticism of the current economic policy.

Although there was no open reaction to the case among the people, observers noted that the announcement of the discovery caused astonishment among the majority of the people.

Moreover, FRU leaders noted that this was something disgusting and urged the government to start an immediate investigation.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL RESERVES -- The Uruguayan Central Bank has reported that national reserves total $840 million, which means that they increased $35 million in 1981. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jan 82 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA210204 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Caracas, 20 Jan (AFP) -- Venezuela took a step toward detente with Nicaragua today when Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano declared that the two nations' relations are destined to move toward rapprochement. Zambrano said: "The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's reply to the Venezuelan communique is significant, as it shows the interest and importance attached by that government to its relations with our country."

More on Relations

PA231303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 21 Jan 82

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 21 Jan (EFE) -- Even though the Nicaraguan Embassy in Caracas remains surrounded by policemen, relations between Nicaragua and Venezuela are continuing and are being normalized. Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said this in response to a question from the Venezuelan Senate Foreign Policy Committee.

The foreign minister indicated that Venezuela will continue to provide the economic aid established in the agreements on the supply of petroleum and the reinvestment of funds for use in development projects in Nicaragua.

He also said that the problem with Nicaragua that has resulted from Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge's charges should not be solved through communiques.

In what some observers describe as a change in the Venezuelan Government's position, the foreign minister reiterated that relations between Nicaragua and Venezuela will be maintained "On the terms that should exist between two fraternal countries."

Observers believe that the crisis has entered a stage of detente, due to the "intelligent attitude" of the Nicaraguan leaders who, in their charge, absolved the Venezuelan Government of responsibility in the alleged plotters' activities.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco recognized this when he indicated that Nicaragua's latest reply contains significant elements.

According to Zambrano Velasco, these elements include the interest and importance that "the fraternal country ascribes to relations with Venezeula, which permit us to maintain and strengthen those relations."

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DEPOSIT -- Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP) -- It was officially reported today that a new oil deposit has been discovered in Western Venezuela. The deposit, named (?San Julian), is producing between 3,000 and 6,700 barrels of 31 degree API (American Petroleum Institute) oil from the first well drilled to a depth of 5,640 meters. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 15 Jan 82 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP) -- The Energy and Mines Ministry has reported that Venezuela's daily oil production decreased by 77,000 barrels during the second week of January 1982 to 2,044,000 barrels. The established oil production goal for 1982 was set at 2.2 million barrels a day. Venezuela expects to export an average of 1.79 million barrels of oil a day this year, that is, 33,000 barrels a day more than in 1981. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 15 Jan 82 PA]

SWEDISH MONARCHS END VISIT TO MEXICO CITY

FL231934 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1909 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo and his wife Carmen Romano today bade farewell to King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia, who concluded a 6-day visit to Mexico City. Prior to the departure, the president of Mexico and his wife visited the Swedish monarchs at their hotel and together went to the presidential hangar. On arrival at the hangar, the monarchs shook hands with officials of the union and members of the cabinet as well as other guests as the band played the traditional "Golondrinas."

After the national anthems of Mexico and Sweden were played, President Lopez Portillo and his wife accompanied the distinguished guests to the ramp of the Boeing 727 airliner "Quetzalcoatl II" of the Mexican Air Force. The Swedish monarchs will visit the state of Yucatan, will tour the archeological ruins of Merida and Chichen-Itza, will attend a banquet in their honor hosted by the governor of the state, Francisco Luna Kan, and tomorrow will fly to the Cancun tourist center where they will stay 4 days on a private visit.

SOVIET PETROLEUM OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA232220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Jan (AFP) -- The possibility of an oil agreement between Mexico, Spain, Cuba, and the USSR was again raised when Vladimir Morozov, general director of the USSR's exports and imports of petroleum products, visited Mexico this week.

During the past 3 years there have been talks of the advisability of the USSR supplying oil to Mexico's European costumers, like Spain, in exchange for Mexico supplying crude to Cuba, thereby lowering transportation costs.

Morozov, who arrived in Mexico on Saturday, said that he would meet with directors of PEMEX to discuss oil and gas marketing problems and "transportation of petroleum from Mexico to Europe and vice versa," but refused to give details. Since then, no Mexican government agency has issued any information on the talks, and nothing has been said about a possible multinational agreement, leading observers to believe that an agreement is still a long way off. It was reported that before leaving for his country last night, Morozov had met "privately" with Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, and with PEMEX director general Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES 1981 IMPORTS, EXPORTS

FL231215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0225 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's exports amounted to $17,869 million from January to November 1981, a 29 percent increase compared to the same period in 1980. The announcement was made by the Secretariat of Programming and Budget as part of a report on the situation of the nation's foreign trade during the period January-November 1981.

Imports during the same period amounted to $22,301 million, a 28 percent increase compared to the 1980 figure of $17,462 million. According to their commercial value, imports amounted to $21,292 million from January to November 1981, compared to $16,620 million during the same period in 1980, representing a 28 percent increase. From January to November 1981, the balance of trade shows a deficit of $4,432 million dollars, an increase over 1980 of $3,585 million.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

PA241251 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Joaquin Beleno: "Reagan's First Year"]

[Excerpts] The balance of Reagan's first year in office is full of bad omens for the next few months even though, according to President Reagan, the results of his policies will not be felt until mid-1982. On the positive side, inflation has been reduced. On the negative side, the budget deficit has increased and there is a marked rise in umemployment.

The GNP has dropped by 5.2 percent in the last quarter. THe entire goods and services sector has slowed down significantly. President Reagan, however, claims that even bigger challenges must be met before the results of his economic recovery plan can be seen. According to U.S. economists outside the Washington orbit, the worst part of the recession is yet to come, particularly once the effects of the changes in tax policy start being felt.

In Panama, (where the business sector and the government's political opponents became "Reaganist" simply because Carter was a friend of Torrijos) the results of Reagan's policy are being very harshly felt. The $14 million deficit in Panama's sugar production is due to the U.S. tariff hike on this product. In other words, the sugar-producing countries must compensate for the loss in U.S. revenue due to the reduction of the taxes paid by millionaires, by paying the difference.

The hike in the health insurance paid by Panama Canal Commission employees and those in the canal area's U.S. bases are a direct consequence of reductions in the U.S. Government's social programs; just like the unconsulted reductions in the old age and disability pensions of personnel in those same areas.

The creation of free zones in major U.S. cities constitutes a threat to the Colon free zone and to the Panamanian economy. The establishment of a new wage scale for new employees hired by the Canal Commission and on the defense sites reduces the amount of the money circulating in the Panamian economy. No "Panamanian Reaganist" can overlook this after Reagan's first year in office.

CRITICA ACCUSES 'ZONIANS' OF UNDERMINING TREATY

PA181603 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Jan 82 p 38

[Editorial: "Senseless Diplomacy"]

[Text] Special envoys, U.S. diplomats as well as U.S. military officers, frequently arrive in Panama to hold meetings that will lead to more solid and effective cooperation and respect between the two countries. An example of these are the occasional visits by Vernon Walters and U.S. Army Chief of Staff Edward Meyer, to mention only a few.

But while these meetings are being held at the top diplomatic and military levels, the causes of the conflict between Panama and the United States remain unchanged. These causes are rooted in the selfish and uncompromising attitude of some "Zonians" who are entrenched in the Panama Canal Commission and who have joined the most reactionary forces in the congress in an effort to destroy the positive aspects of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

In a bold and documented speech that deserves through analysis by U.S. diplomatic circles, Norma Nunez Montoto, secretary general of the journalists union of Panama, denounced, citing names and actions, some of those people who have taken it upon themselves to tarnish what should be a new and harmonious relationship between a great power and this small, but proud, nation.

The good intentions and actions of Ambassador Ambler Moss, Panama Canal Commission Administrator D.P. McAuliffe and Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo are being pushed off the cliff by the eternal enemies of Panama who continue undermining the good work that these officials accomplish.

Some of these people even enjoy diplomatic immunity granted them bv the very treaty that they have not stopped undermining for no reason other than sheer evil. U.S. diplomatic circles know who they are but do nothing about it. This will continue until the day the Panamanian Government gets tired of having them as ungrateful guests in this country and asks them to leave the country willingly or has them expelled as personae non gratae.

U.S. CITIZENS ACCUSED OF HINDERING PCC OFFICIAL

PA221710 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 8-A

[By Franklin Bosquez d'Giovanni]

[Text] Just as was done to Luis Carlos Noli, they are "paving the way" so that Panamanian newsman Anel Beliz will fall from his post as director of public relations of the Panama Canal Commission [PCC]. Beliz, a Panamanian professional qualified in journalism and public relations, recently replaced Panamanian Luis Carlos Noli in the canal area post.

Noli had to "resign" and he subsequently explained that he had been the victim of the machinations and obstacles placed in his path by a group of U.S. southerners with neo-colonialist minds who are led by Willie Friar and Vicky Boatwright.

The Panamanian communications media, newspapers, magazines and radio and television stations, are well aware of the difficulties which Beliz has as head of the public relations office of the Panama Canal Commission, a binational body that emerged as a result of the approval of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The commission replaces the Panama Canal Company.

Panamanian newsmen have seen that Beliz practically has had to become a messenger. He has had to resort to "contacts" with his colleagues so that the information issued by that office will reach the various news media. Boatwright and Friar apparently intend to ridicule the "new bosses" in order to show that the Panamanian newsmen "can't handle the job."

CNTP SCORES UNITED BRANDS' BID TO THWART STRIKE

PA230159 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The National Federation of Panamanian Workers, CNTP, has revealed that the U.S. transnational United Brands is trying to use Panamanian strikebreakers and to ship the fruit through isthmian ports to frustrate the banana workers' strike underway on the Atlantic coast in Costa Rica. The workers are demanding wage increases and other labor benefits. The CNTP accused the Chiriqui Land Company, an Isthmian affiliate of United Brands, of trying to act as if it were an autonomous government within Panama.

The CNTP condemned the Costa Rican Government of President Rodrigo Carazo for its criminal repression against the banana workers of the Atlantic coast which has already claimed one life and several wounded in addition to over 100 arrrests. The CNTP announced that it will establish strict vigilance to prevent strikebreakers from being sent to Costa Rica and block the export of Costa Rican bananas through Panamanian ports.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE REJECTS NEW COMMUNITY

PA242106 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Regarding the recently announced Central American Democratic Community, Rodrigo Gutierrez, presidential candidate of the United People Party, has said that his party is hereby protesting and announcing its disagreement, because the community is an offense to the Costa Rican people.

By tradition, we Costa Ricans have opposed international associations and unions. Moreover, the announced community, entered into with a military officer representing a 14-year-old dictatorship and with the representative of a government that is the product of a military coup, is nothing more than a springboard by which the United States seeks to exert pressure in El Salvador, where the government is responsible for 40,000 dead; and to justify an invasion of Nicaragua, the communist presidential candidate concluded.

HAVANA REPORTS POLICE REPRESSION IN LABOR STRIKE

PA232251 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] One dead and five injured, including two children, is the aftermath of official repression against the Costa Rican banana workers, who several days ago began staging a strike to press for a number of economic and labor demands. The incident occurred when police took part on behalf of a large number of strikebreakers, whom workers were keeping from doing the work they had been paid for by the U.S. transnational, United Brand Company. So far, police have arrested about 200 workers and labor leaders, while occupying almost all streets in the town of Sixaola, near the border with Panama, from which communications have been suspended. The local residents are being forced to stay home.

Oligarchy Links Cited

PA240244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Costa Rican region of Sixaola was put under a virtual state of martial law with the arrival in the area of a large number of repressive agents who are trying to exert influence on a strike by workers of two banana farms, the Chiriqui Land Company and the [name indistinct] company, both of which are subsidiaries of United Brands, a U.S. consortium.

The strikers have been demanding social and economic improvements and recognition of a labor union. Rodrigo Urena, secretary general of the Costa Rican United Workers Federation [CUT], has said that the repressive agents are using force and other repressive methods to force the strikers into returning to work. Urena noted that many workers have been threatened by Costa Rican authorities with firearms and that strikebreakers from Panama are entering the paralyzed plantations without problem.

Urena said Central American capitalists, including Alfonso Robelo -- a Nicaraguan millionaire -- and several Salvadoran oligarchic families have interests in the farms on strike. Urena said this is the reason for the repression launched by the Costa Rican authorities.

CARAZO SAYS COMMUNISTS PLOT AGAINST ELECTIONS

PA221905 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1701 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 20 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo today accused local communist leaders of plotting against constitutional order on the eve of the presidential elections.

Carazo reported this to the supreme electoral tribunal, the highest electoral authority, in order to "have its support" if the police have to act energetically "to guarantee Costa Ricans free access to the ballot boxes on 7 February." The president's main evidence is related to the recent banana workers strike on the Atlantic coast. President Carazo told the electoral tribunal that policemen were attacked yesterday in the banana plantations of Sixaola, near the border with Panama and that as a result, several policemen and workers were wounded, one person was killed and more than two dozen communist leaders were arrested.

Carazo categorically accused "well-known communist leaders" of participating in subversive actions and of being prominent members of the United Workers Confederation (CUT), "which has been promoting disorders and inciting the workers on the Atlantic to strike." In his report to the electoral tribunal, Carazo referred to "another simultaneous action which seems to respond to the same objective of disrupting order." He referred to the yesterday's strike which affected train service in Limon, in the central Atlantic area, where union leaders also had to be arrested before calm returned to the region.

Communists Deny Opposition

PA240312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The communists have told Luis Alberto Monge to prove his charges. We think that Monge should be more serious and present evidence to show that United People is trying to derail the 7 February elections process. This statement was made during a new conference by Rodrigo Gutierrez, presidential candidate of the communist parties. What the candidate of the National Liberation Party [PLN] has said is false, Gutierrez noted. He added: Those of us in United People are very interested in the elections. We want to show the growth that our popular movement has had and to allow the people to prove the deterioration of the PLN and the traditional parties.

We don't have any links with labor organizations, as it has been hinted to secure votes for the PLN candidate, Gutierrez said. However, he noted, I want to make it clear that we back all the workers and the people for a better life, regardless of the field in which they develop these struggles. He noted: This is the big difference between United People and the PLN and between Luis Alberto Monge and Rodrigo Gutierrez; We don't fail to support popular struggles for fear of losing the support of the large landowners and the economically powerful.

Rodrigo Gutierrez said that his party protests and is in disagreement with the Central American Democratic Community recently created because it represents an insult to the Costa Rican people. The Costa Rican people have been traditionally enemies of international associations and unions. Besides, the community pact signed with a militaryman who is coming out of a 14-year-old dictatorship and with the representative of a government that resulted from a military coup, is nothing but a springboard for the United States to press for the elections in El Salvador -- where the government is responsible for 40,000 dead -- and an effort to justify an invasion on Nicaragua, Rodrigo Gutierrez concluded.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE HAILS NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMUNITY

PA211925 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Speech to the nation by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte: place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Salvadoran people: At the beginning of this new year, I want to express my best wishes that 1982 will bring us the peace that we all long for and that it will be a year of great accomplishments in the basic aspects of our national life.

I believe we are all aware that we are experiencing critical moments for the future of our country. The responsibility for our future falls not only on the government but on all the people. The year which has just ended was full of historic and decisive changes without compare in any other period of our history. We are now suffering the natural consequences of these changes.

We are in the midst of an electoral process which represents a new and difficult approach in politics. We face many adverse factors which, added to the political circumstances and irregularities, make living conditions in El Salvador very dramatic.

There are people who do not want to give an opportunity to the immense majority of Salvadorans. They are people who want to keep their privileges. I call them retrogressive, because they do not understand that this country, that Salvadorans, can no longer continue living in this way. They have made every effort, resorting to everything from gossip to deceit, defamation, distortion of ideas and constant flattery of the armed forces. And therefore, they have all [words indistinct] the process, because these backward gentlemen have tried to recover their privileges. That is why they launch all kinds of attacks. That is why they lie. That is why they try to confuse and deceive the people.

Terrorists are also against our plans, because they don't want our problems to be solved. They seek to achieve power. That is why they resort to death, bloodshed, violence. They resort to bombs, murder, to the burning of factories and to leaving people without jobs, simply because they want to worsen the conflict.

We can clearly see that there are three alternative, and the democratic one. It is very important that the Salvadoran people understand this, because this coming year -- and I have been saying this for some time -- we are going to have 6 very difficult months. However, we hope that the second 6 months will open new perspectives.

Why do I say these 6 months are going to be difficult? Simply because the social conflict will come to a head in this period. The political parties are going to present viewpoints in such a way as to highlight points that are to their benefit, to achieve their goals. The powerful sectors are going to strive to gain control because they know that after we hold elections they will not be able to do things the way they used to.

And of course, the extreme left, the subversives, the terrorists, will also try to hinder the process. They will try to seek conflicts and to increase their violence. They will give the world distorted images of what is going on here. They will try to create conditions in the future, perhaps, or start an offensive simply to prevent solution of the problem through democratic means and through a political solution. That is their strategy.

This coming year is going to be decisive. It has not even started yet. You are all aware of the document presented by the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industries. I would say that it wasn't the Chamber of Commerce, but its bad members on the board of directors, who tried to deceive the people and the armed forces, seeking to prove that the country's situation can only be blamed on what they call misgovernment.

We must understand then, that this is their goal. The goal, sought by these gentlemen -- of the Chamber of Commerce, of the ANEP [National Association of Productive Enterprise], of the Productive Alliance, and all the sectors included in those organizations -- is just to destroy every democratic possibility, to prevent Salvadorans from achieving social justice. They want to impose their will and maintain their privileges. Obviously this harms the country greatly, because the image they are creating abroad is that the government is becoming increasingly weak. They are even trying to divide the armed forces, and gentlemen, I believe we are all aware of the danger of issuing documents to the garrisons -- as they have been doing for the last few days -- trying to deceive them.

Army officers, however, are well aware of this. One of these officers told me recently: "They are not going to deceive me. I know why they are sending us these documents." This can only be done by those who have treason in mind.

These sectors of the Chamber of Commerce don't want good for the fatherland. They are defending their interests and privileges. These gentlemen want to ignore our present crisis. They fail to appreciate the patriotic worth of all those who, like us, have agreed to struggle in this historic commitment. They criticize our economy and forget the factors of our plan. They make use of credits, they use all the privileges, but they do not want to make any sacrifices. Our people are making sacrifices for freedom and justice. These people do not want social changes of any kind. They forget that there is no possible solution without social change.

They seek to solve the problem by creating more violence instead of seeking peace. They are advocating foreign aid for their own benefit. They forget, however, that the international [words indistinct] which have been committed for many years. I could also add that they want foreign reserves in dollars, but yet they forget how these reserves are created. They forget production and prices. We must understand that they are seeking a certain goal, which is the destruction of our system, and to prevent solution of the problem through a democratic process.

I am very glad to learn that the Supreme Court is calling on all lawyers and professionals to set the basis for a new system of justice in our country. This is a far-reaching project. Individual and social justice must be consolidated so that the peasant will have a future, and workers, security. You heard yesterday when our foreign minister, together with the Honduran and Costa Rican foreign minister, signed a document creating the "Central American Democratic Community." We had been working on this effort for a long time. This document defines our government's position together with that of other governments which advocate democracy. We want democracy, we seek democracy, we love democracy. Together we will invite other countries and other peoples to join this democratic movement. Unfortunately, in Latin America, there have been only two possibilities: either there has been a dictatorship, or it was said that the only solution was Marxism-Leninism. We now destroy this falsehood by presenting a third alternative, the democratic alternative. The Central American Democratic Community, therefore, offers this declaration, in which we invite all the countries of America to join this common effort, to achieve the road to democracy as a social alternative, in which all peoples can participate and can decide their own destiny. All nations will acknowledge this as a solution in the face of the great conflict between the two great world ideologies.

Gentlemen, this democratic community in Central America also has an economic message. Several formulas have been presented, the Cancun formula and so many others, but none have been successful. There have been romantic declarations about a mini-Marshall plan and other things, which have also failed. The gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and their regressive partners are seeking to retreat to where we were before. They want to return to their privileges, to injustice, to lack of freedom. This time, however, the Salvadorans will not be deceived. Let the backward sectors keep on dreaming of the past, because the Salvadoran people are on their way to their future. I invite all of you to pray to God for help in our quest for peace. Let all Salvadorans march together toward that solution, working hard to produce more. Let us seek new sources of well-being for our people. Thank you.

President Attacks Critics

PA232212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1941 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Government junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that in his message earlier this week on a national television network, "I spoke the plain truth." In his message, Duarte referred to the attitude adopted by the leaders of various business organizations, noting that "these gentlemen have made all kinds of efforts, even resorting to lies, deceit, gossip, the distortion of concepts and even constant flattery aimed at the armed forces in order to recover the privileges they had prior to the 1979 military coup."

The Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industries and several other business organizations have published an economic report stating that the country's political situation is responsible for the current economic crisis. According to the junta president, "For the past 2 years, these sectors have been publishing documents to weaken the government, attacking officials, and discrediting the government, yet they want us to remain silent."

He added: "They expect me to dedicate myself to checking figures, while forgetting the gist of the situation. However, they use certain correct facts, while some others are false and mistaken and they distort everything in order to justify their thesis that the country's crisis stems from the junta's misrule."

"The Salvadoran people know that this government inherited a situation of general crisis marked by a destruction of values, a war, the flight of foreign exchange and political, economic and social instability," Duarte explained. He added that "the people know that in accepting the commitment to try to save this country, we have done so with a great sense of responsibility which nobody can deny, and this has cost us even the lives of many of our associates."

"These gentlemen have not learned the lesson of their Nicaraguan counterparts, who are now suffering their misfortune," the president went on. According to him, the current Commerce Chamber leaders have dedicated themselves only to their campaign against the government "but have never sought to collaborate in order to honestly seek solutions to the country's huge problems. They want to impose their will, they want all the power and they want to terminate the reforms," the president said in conclusion.

Commerce Chamber Reaction

PA232238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0132 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry has notified Salvadoran media of its surprise over government junta President Napoleon Duarte's message describing the productive sector's leaders as "backward." Duarte said on a national network earlier this week that "the productive sectors are responsible for the destruction of the human values and for the impact on the social, political and economic conditions, to the point that the country has entered into a historical crisis of huge dimensions."

Duarte also commented on a document presented by the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce and Industry in which, according to the president, "They tried to deceive the people and the armed forces by pretending that the country's situation is solely the result of what they term 'misrule,' for the purpose of destroying every democratic chance and keeping the people from achieving social justice."

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, for its part, claims that the Salvadoran president's statement "was made in a language completely unsuitable to the hierarchy of a true statesman."

They add that "it was obvious that his speech did not include a single argument to disprove the contents of the chamber's document, which was prepared to explain an objective reality and thus outline a policy for the recovery of the national economy."

Finally, the industrial organization states that it "will comment on President Duarte's statement at length, because it implies unjust and dishonorable accusations which might cast a shadow on the image of an institution that seeks the progress of El Salvador."

CHAVEZ MENA DENIES CDC SEEKS TO ATTACK SANDINISM

PA221634 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jan (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena today replied to insinuations that the Central American Community [CDC] emerged as a result of U.S. pressures. He said that it is a "very noble" initiative free of pressures of any sector outside the Central American area. Regarding reports from Nicaragua indicating that the community is an instrument "to consolidate the aggression against Sandinism," Chavez said that it is Central Americanist and that it is based on a "fervent desire" to achieve peace and democratization in the region. He stressed, "We are not attacking anyone with this community" and reiterated that the initiatives emerged as a result of the motives and principles established in the Saint Lucia resolution.

It is an effort to strengthen the democratic process in the Central American region, he stressed. Although he reiterated that the community is open to the other Central American and Caribbean countries, he said that "for the time being I don't believe the Nicaraguans can adjust to the eminently democratic principles of the community." Chavez Mena explained that he states this "in view of the circumstances and the way in which the Nicaraguan political process is taking place."

He stressed that "there are no other intentions; there is no desire to exclude anyone." He said that there is a positive desire to accept anyone "as long as they accept the principles established in the community." Foreign Under Secretary Alejandro Gomez Vides said that when a country has internal political problems "it has to seek a means to achieve unity in order to solve problems of domestic public opinion and that is a situation that is not exclusive to Nicaragua."

Explains CDC Goals

PA221636 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0134 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- In a news conference today, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said that the Central American Democratic Community (CDC) fervently hopes that the Nicaraguan regime "will accept consultations in order to hold an electoral process and thus have legitimately elected authorities." He added that "starting today, El Salvador will study the procedures to be followed by the community in an effort to have Belize, Panama, Guatemala and Nicaragua accept the rules and principles of the institution."

He said that the institution which was created in San Jose on 19 January will study the processes of the countries involved in elections, namely Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador. He also said that the community hopes that the Sandinist regime will accept the people's opinions and resources for an electoral process.

He stressed that the CDC was not established with plans to exclude anyone and that the countries of the Caribbean can join it if they so wish as long as they agree to the principles established in its charter. The Salvadoran foreign minister said that the "initiative to create the CDC emerged during the OAS assembly in St Lucia in December 1981."

"It is an expression of the political desire of the people who have a democratic history, spirit and ideals. It is the expression of the desire of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica to find and strengthen the democratic process in the Central American region," Chavez Mena said.

The official added that the "creation of the CDC responds to a desire to seek an economic and social integration in order to achieve greater levels of economic and technical cooperation from the developed countries." He also indicated that "it represents the political desire to undertake multilateral action justly aimed at safeguarding democracy as well as the desire that the peoples struggle to defend democracy in each of the Central American countries."

The community will serve as "an organ of consultation for the member countries when they plan to hold elections," Chavez Mena said. The official also said that the CDC will explain the objectives of the institution to the various private and labor sector organizations in each member countries.

Economic Goals Cited

PA222344 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 Jan 82 pp 3, 24

[Text] El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica, the signatories of the Central American Democratic Community, [CDC], have presented the developed countries with six specific demands to guarantee the region's economic development process, Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena announced yesterday at a news conference. According to the minister, these demands take into account the precarious economic situation of the countries that comprise the community, as well as the urgent need to find immediate positive solutions to their multiple economic and social problems.

Dr Chavez Mena announced that, beginning today, mechanisms will studied so that if economic aid is provided, its dispersal on behalf of the peoples of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica will not be delayed. He explained that one of the specific economic demands being made of the developed countries is the obtaining, consolidating and strengthening of financial resources to pay for the unfavorable balances of interregional trade. Another demand is the obtaining of financial resources to support the balance of payments. The latter, it has been asserted, will enable the members of the CDC to regulate their exchange systems and to normalize their international trade so they can supply their industries of raw materials, semiprocessed goods and capital goods.

According to the minister, a third point would be the obtaining of a more favorable access to the markets of countries with greater resources for our three countries' agricultural and industrial products and handicrafts. The three signatories, Chavez Mena added, have requested the political support of the countries with greater resources in order to achieve a "good will agreement" permitting the influx of private banking capital from those countries to El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Work is already underway to reach agreements with the countries with greater resources in order to generate the necessary mechanisms to promote economic development and foreign investments in the area countries. These agreements, Dr Chavez Mena explained, will include the necessary guarantees against expropriations without a prior negotiated indemnification. "We hope to obtain resources from countries with greater revenues under favorable conditions in order to increase our efforts in the areas of health, education, housing and nutrition," he said in conclusion.

RADIO VENCEREMOS DENIES SPLIT WITHIN FMLN

PA241854 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The enemy is retreating. Internecine conflicts are weakening it. In their anguish, our enemies vent their fury on defenseless people who have nothing to do with the armed conflict.

Thus, we have seen the kidnappings of Luis Villalobos, Luis Villalobos, Jr, and (Lilo Alfredo Medina) by the security corps of the Christian Democratic junta. And to completely demonstrate their obvious desperation, over the advance of our revolutionary forces, they think that by mounting misleading propaganda campaigns they can stop us.

They have told various media that the kidnappings of these relatives of well-known revolutionary leaders presumably result from conflicts within the FMLN. One need only look at the country's overall picture to realize the strength, growth, cohesiveness and definitive progress that the people and their vanguard, the FMLN, have developed and achieved. One need only look at the nation's overall picture and the status of the war to realize without a doubt who is splitting and collapsing in view of the advance of a united and organized people.

We are not worried by the enemy's attempts to pretend we are divided. Through 50 years of heroic struggle, the Salvadoran people have firmly learned that unity is our guarantee of victory. We are worried over the fate of people who are not involved in this matter, like Messrs Villalobos and (Medina). They are suffering the consequences of the dictatorship's nefarious propaganda plans. We strongly criticize the abduction of these citizens. We demand respect for their physical and moral integrity. We demand that they be released immediately.

GUATEMALA

COSTA RICAN ENVOY: COUNTRY NOT BARRED FROM CDC

PA232230 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1720 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Sercano network]

[Text] Guatemala has not been excluded from the Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. Mrs (Carmen Odio de Barrios), acting charge d'affaires of Costa Rica in Guatemala, yesterday denied a report published in a newspaper. According to that report, Guatemala was excluded from the CDC. The Costa Rican diplomat said that our country has never been excluded, that, on the contrary, it has been invited, along with others, to participate in this community whose objective is to find solutions to economic and political problems affecting the countries of the area.

The Costa Rican official said that the CDC pact was signed on 19 January and she expects that other countries will participate soon, since invitations have been made in this regard. She noted that there had been a misunderstanding and that the countries who signed the pact are taking steps so that the programs of this new organization are fulfilled for the well-being of Central America.

NICARAGUA

SANDINO CRITICIZES CHAVEZ MENA'S REMARKS ON CDC

PA221945 Managua Radio Sandino network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC], Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena yesterday said that Nicaragua should seek advice concerning an electoral process and pay strict attention to it. He said that in this way Nicaragua could have legitimately elected authorities.

The eloquent lack of moral authority of the Salvadoran regime, which has been found guilty of genocide by various international forums and whose only source of legitimacy stems from the most indiscriminate use of repression, should be enough to refute with a single stroke the Salvadoran foreign minister's insolent statement. However, the attention of the Central American political observers has been drawn to the fact that a few hours after the controversial alliance among San Salvador, Tegucigalpa and San Jose was established, the officials of the military-Christian Democratic junta launched verbal provocations, seeking to pressure Nicaragua.

In confusing language, the Salvadoran foreign minister tried to describe the objective of the "community" as that of safeguarding democracy in the region. He particularly referred to the democracy that they practice at gunpoint in El Salvador. Insisting on his provocative and meddling attitude, Chavez Mena said that the community hopes that the Sandinist government will accept the people's opinions and resources for an electoral process.

The cynicism of the Salvadoran Government spokesman can only be compared with the dark objectives which led to the establishment of this alliance that has already been praised by Washington. Chavez Mena's statement has become a new reason for Nicaragua and the peoples who love real democracy and peace in the region to be on the alert.

Intellectuals' Objections Cited

PA221714 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Intellectuals from several Latin American countries and other parts of the world have issued a document here criticizing the recent alliance made by the Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, under the so-called Central American Democratic Community, promoted by the United States to support its aggressions against Nicaragua. Among the intellectuals who signed the document are (Jose Antonio Cedron) of Mexico, (Antonio Cigneros) of Peru, Rogelio Sinan of Panama, (Scott Spencer) and (Roberto Vargas) of the United States, (Juan Gelman) of Argentina, (Evgeny Evtushenko) of the USSR and (Roberto Sosa) of Honduras, who are attending the Ruben Dario Cultural Festival being held in this capital from 18 January to 6 February, to commemorate the 115 anniversary of Ruben Dario's birthday.

Among other things, the document says that the triple alliance ignores Nicaragua and Panama by denying them the right to participate as countries of the region in solving the political tensions of the region. The so-called Central American Democratic Community was founded in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 19 January, after the visit that the U.S. under secretary for economic affairs made to Costa Rica.

For the veteran anti-imperialist struggler and well-known intellectual, (Edelberto Torres), the alliance of these three countries in which Nicaragua was left out, is part of U.S. destabilization plans against the Sandinist revolution. A copy of this document detailing the intellectuals' protest will be sent to their colleagues in the continent and published in their countries in an effort to denounce another U.S. maneuver against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Peace Committee Statement

PA221859 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Peace Committee on 21 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] The presidency of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee CONIPAZ, denounces to the peoples of Nicaragua, Central America, Latin America and the world the new maneuver of U.S. imperialism against the Sandinist people's revolution. This maneuver consists of promoting the so-called Central American Democratic Community [CDC]. CONIPAZ states that the purpose behind the creation of this organization which has been received with great pleasure by the Reagan administration, is to try to legitimize the Salvadoran electoral farce, which has been repudiated by many countries, international organizations and peoples of the world.

We tell our people that U.S. imperialism's objectives in trying to isolate free Nicaragua and to maintain its intervention and interference in the affairs of the Salvadoran people are evident in the mechanisms that were used to create this community.

The three member countries base their action on the agreements recently adopted by the OAS in St Lucia regarding the elections in El Salvador, disregarding the fact that there are much more important resolutions dealing with that brother country which have been approved by 65 countries in the United Nations. Those countries justly believe that no conditions exist in El Salvador for truly free and democratic elections. We also repudiate the fact that this so-called community has invoked the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, to resolve the problems of the region, when it is more than well-known that the United States exercises firm control over that institution.

CONIPAZ also wants to state that in the face of U.S. imperialism's overwhelming failure in its efforts to isolate free Nicaragua in order to carry out its aggression, the U.S. Government will implement new maneuvers such as this one of the so-called democratic community. As a result, we warn our heroic people and all the peoples of the world about the serious threats that these events involve to the peace in Nicaragua, Central America, and the Caribbean. Therefore, we demand vigilance in the face of these new forms of aggression and we make a call to remain united in our struggle to achieve and strengthen peace.

OPPOSITION GROUP APPROVES OF NEW COMMUNITY

PA231721 Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Managua, 21 Jan (AFP) -- While the sectors that oppose the government termed the creation of the Central American Democratic Community [CDC] "positive," the parties that support the revolutionary process said here today that "the integration of that community seems to be a maneuver to isolate Nicaragua in order to carry out a future attack."

Alvaro Jerez, secretary general of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, said today that Nicaragua "must study the possibility of requesting its admission to the CDC." The opposition leader said that he does not believe that the formation of the community -- formalized on Tuesday in San Jose, Costa Rica -- represents a threat of aggression against Nicaragua.

"Costa Rica is a friendly country and I don't think it will allow itself to be used in a game that might represent any danger to Nicaragua," said the leader of the MDN, a party headed by businessman Alfonso Robelo and opposed to the Sandinist government. Jerez added that the new alliance could facilitate the channeling of joint aid and the fulfillment of development programs in El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, whose foreign ministers signed the agreement creating the community in San Jose last Tuesday. "Any positive alliance should be supported," said Jerez, who concluded by saying that "Nicaragua must study the convenience of becoming part of that democratic bloc."

Meanwhile, the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, expressed here its concern at what it called "a sudden determination" that excludes Nicaragua and implies support for the [words indistinct] Salvadoran elections."

SHIP WITH SOVIET YOUTH VISITORS ARRIVES AT PORT

PA221950 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Singing and playing Nicaraguan music on their traditional balalaikas, 300 Soviet young people arrived yesterday afternoon on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast. The young people, members of the Soviet Komsomol, will be in Nicaragua for 1 week during which they will meet with workers, students and members of the Sandinist youth. They arrived in the port of Corinto. After a welcoming ceremony aboard the cruise ship "Latvia," the group left to visit work centers in Chinandega. Their agenda included a visit to the German Pomares sugar mill [words indistinct]. At dusk they began their (?trip to Managua) which they will be visiting today.

Second Group Arrives

PA231457 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Another group of 150 Soviet youths arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino airport this afternoon, thus completing the contingent of Soviet students, peasants and workers visiting our country. Immediately after their arrival, they boarded buses to Corinto, where they will be lodged in the cruise ship "Latvia" with the rest of the delegation. This type of cruise is promoted each year among the best workers and students. The trip began on 12 December 1981 when they left the port of Odessa on the Black Sea. The first group arrived in Nicaragua on 21 January. The countries that they will visit include Cuba, Mexico -- Cozumel Island -- Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Colombia.

While these 150 Soviet youths were arriving via Aeroflot this afternoon, another 150 youths -- also members of the contingent who arrived in Corinto yesterday -- were getting ready to board the plane that would take them back to the USSR. These 150 youths are part of the first group, which started its cruise on 12 December, carrying a message of solidarity, peace and love for Latin American youths.

We will now listen to statements by Soviet Companero (Aleksander Strognoff) who was a member of the delegation that left for Moscow tonight: [Begin recording] [Words indistinct] in the university. Everywhere we went we were greeted with much warmth, friendship and cordiality. I am returning to my homeland from this Nicaraguan land and heroic people [words indistinct]. I will cherish this meeting with the Sandinist youth and the Nicaraguan people all my life. We will always be on the side of the Nicaraguan people's struggle. [end recording.]

INDEPENDENT NEWS MEDIA PROTEST HARASSMENT

PA230410 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Chamber of Communications Media has sent us the following communique: The Nicaraguan Chamber of Communications Media once again expresses its concern at the constant harassment of independent communications media which recently has become more aggressive. During the past 2 weeks the Communications Media Directorate has suspended six independent radio newscasts indefinitely as well as an independent radio station -- Radio Amor.

The Radio Mundial, the Moment newscast; the Radio Mil, the Opinion and [words indistinct] newscasts; and Radio Catolica, Free Press newscasts have been permitted to go on the air again. The Radio Catolica, Onward newscast and Radio Mundial, Today newscast are still suspended indefinitively. Radio Amor station is also suspended indefinitively.

Likewise, we must also object to the brutal and criminal attack by unidentified persons against Manuel Jiron, his wife and children. Jiron is owner of Radio Amor. His attackers told him that the reason for the attack was because Radio Amor had broadcast a communique by the Venezuela Embassy, which, by the way, was broadcast by other radio stations in a news conference held by the embassy of this friendly country.

The Chamber of Communications Media communique adds: Other serious symptoms were the regrettable events in front of LA PRENSA's installations which compelled the newspaper to suspend its publication for 2 days. These events reveal the extent of the deterioration in the free exercise of journalism in Nicaragua. Once again and with great concern we must report these matters to the international organizations of which we are members and which guarantee public freedoms and respect for human rights.

Manauga, reconstruction junta, 21 January 1982. Chamber of Communications Media; Fabio Gadea Mantilla, president; Jaime Chamorro, secretary.

REBEL STATION EXPLAINS SUSPENSION OF BROADCASTS

PA230439 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Radio 15 September again thanks you for the favor of allowing us to enter your homes. (?Also), we want to let you know that we have been off the air for reasons beyond our will, that is, for security reasons, because the army oppressing the people was very close to us. The enemy was so close that we were able to get out only due to love, dedication and courage. Radio 15 September is preparing for tomorrow. [words indistinct] Sundays, a [word indistinct] of the news that we were unable to (?broadcast) to you during these days [words indistinct].

We report to the people who have given us the names of the henchmen and the exploiters of our people that we are keeping this information on hand. Nicaraguans, this is Radio 15 September, voice of the armed forces of [words indistinct] liberation [passage indistinct]. (?We were unable to go) on the air all these days [words indistinct] for obvious and strict security reasons.

Radio 15 September, official voice of the Nicaraguan democratic forces, has had to move to another place. The mangy-dog repressive forces were laying a cordon to hem us in and to muzzle the liberating voice of a people who are bent on being free. For these reasons, Radio 15 September had to stop transmissions for a few days. However, we are back here again and we will always remain loyal to the ideals of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal. Nicaragua will be a republic again.

LACAYO CLARIFIES MESSAGE TO FRANCE'S CHEYSSON

PA231545 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Jan 82 p 8

[Text of letter to French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson from Donald Lacayo, Democratic Conservative Party member of the Nicaraguan State Council; date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Cheysson: Regarding the telegram dated 11 January 1982, I would like to clarify the following:

1. I am not an official representative of the Nicaraguan State Council. I represent the Democratic Conservative Party on the State Council and I sent the telegram on a personal basis.

2. I recognize the Nicaraguan State's sovereign right to purchase weapons from any country of the world.

3. Bearing in mind the specific information regarding the defensive character of the French weapons, I believe they will not increase international tension.

4. Bearing in mind the information that these weapons have been granted through a favorable line of credit, they will not worsen the country's economic situation.

5. I believe that just as food, schools, hospitals, housing and roads are priority needs, so are defensive weapons to protect the fatherland's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] Donald Lacayo Nunez.

REAGAN'S FIRST YEAR PROVES U.S. FASCIST TREND

PA221246 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] A year has passed since Republican Ronald Reagan assumed power in the United States following an electoral process noted for its high rate of abstentions. Since that time, the peoples in our America have been increasingly threatened by the dominating and aggressive policy followed by the White House, which uses the arms race and economic blackmail in its relations with other peoples.

It has been said, with ample reason, that the U.S. regime has no interest in opening negotiations, based on equality, to reduce the danger of war and cooperate unselfishly with the development and progress of the peoples of the so-called Third World of which the Latin American nations are part. As Cuba's leader Fidel Castro said, the U.S. system is not fascist, but those who are the primary leaders of the present U.S. administration are fascist: their thinking is fascist; their arrogant rejection of all human rights policy is fascist; their foreign policy is fascist; their indifference to world peace is fascist; their stubborn refusal to seek and find formulas for honorable coexistence between states is fascist; their arrogance, the arms race and their search for military superiority at all costs, their love of violence and domination, their methods of terror and blackmail and their alliance with the reactionary regimes in the world are fascist.

This political line has marked Washington's relations with Latin America. Proof of this is the increasing economic and military assistance given to the military-Christian Democratic regime in El Salvador, which in 1981 alone murdered over 20,000 defenseless civilians. Another is Washington's attempts to block all possibilities for political agreement in this Central American country, which it also is threatening with direct or indirect armed intervention through its fascist allies in the area. Similar Yankee threats and dangers of aggression hover over the heroic Guatemalan people, who are also fighting with weapons in hand, a fascist-style regime which remains in power only with abundant U.S. aid.

The aggressiveness of Reagan and his ruling team has also affected the peoples of Panama, Puerto Rico and Nicaragua. Panama has been subjected to constant and shameful violations of the canal treaties as well as to an increase in the presence of U.S. troops in the military bases it maintains on Panamanian soil. Puerto Rico is still a U.S. colony, and the present Washington regime is implementing numerous maneuvers to try to annex this island in spite of rejection by the Puerto Rican people. Nicaragua has been the special target of economic aggression and military threats by the United States under the pretext that the Sandinist government is contributing weapons and specialists to strengthen the guerrilla movements in the region and that it has Soviet and Cuban advisers in its army.

Reagan has also waged an intensive campaign of lies and slander against Cuba. In this respect the United States has intensified its criminal economic blockade, increased its espionage and subversion activities and openly threatened military blockades and other aggression. This is how Ronald Reagan's foreign policy regarding Latin America stands a year after his inauguration.

HAVANA ALERT AGAINST U.S. BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

FL230330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0140 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba will maintain its constant research against "bacteriological aggression" originating mainly from the United States, said Cosme Ordonez, professor of epidemiology on the faculty of Cuba's Higher Institute of Medical Sciences. The professor was interviewed at the capital's airport on his arrival in Mexico, where he will participate in a workshop on helath sciences education sponsored by the National Autonomous University.

Ordonez acknowledged that in spite of the extreme difficulty of confirming the suspicion that the United States had perpetrated bacteriological aggression against Cuba, the breakout of a series of frequent epidemics in his country remained very suspicious. He said diseases such as swine fever, cane and tobacco plagues, the dengue epidemic that left 154 dead, and the conjunctivitis epidemic -- which "fortunately has turned out to be benign" and has caused no deaths or serious cases -- are not common to Cuba. He stressed that these bacteriological diseases are rare, and therefore the Cuban Government has the right to believe that there could have been an aggression by which bacteriological elements were infiltrated into the island.

He also said conjunctivitis appeared in the entire area of the Caribbean and Central America because it is a very contagious disease. He added that Cuba has always been the object of U.S. aggression and therefore bacteriological aggression would not be out of the question.

He said that Cuba is interested in developing its medical centers to improve the people's health and hygiene. He denied that Cuba intended to build sophisticated medical centers such as the one in Houston, Texas, "in order to attract tourism to the island."

RELEASED U.S. PRISONERS DEPART FOR UNITED STATES

PA222354 Paris AFP In English 2326 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Havana, 22 Jan (AFP) -- Four Americans jailed in Cuba after they were arrested in Cuban waters in possession of drugs were released today and sent home to the United States. The four, identified by well-informed sources as Vincent Simon, Robert Kovich, William Mahoney and Robert Bassett, were detained by Cuban police almost a year ago after their boat broke down en route from South America. They were turned over to a U.S. congressional liaison official late today and put on an Air Florida plane headed for Miami.

EL SALVADOR JUNTA NOW IN ITS 'DEATH THROES'

FL201727 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1507 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Delia Rodriguez Garcia commentary]

[Text] The uncontrollable economic crisis the Salvadoran military-Christian Democratic junta is facing as well as the guerrilla action in various parts of the country are having a serious impact on that Central American nation. While the gross domestic product went down by 25 percent last year, major exports recorded lows never seen before in El Salvador's economy, the balance of payments was negative and unemployment rose by 25 percent. All this happened despite moves by the national oligarchy to control the country's economy with the aid of the armed forces and the U.S. Government, and the attempt to draw small and medium business into its electoral strategy.

For its part, the FMLN is stepping up the fighting. This, added to the aforementioned scenario, reflects the tense situation in El Salvador, a small nation where growing U.S. military, economic and political intervention on behalf of the ruling junta, in addition to prolonging the suffering of the people, delays the triumph which will invariably come in the homeland of Farabundo Marti. While fighting intensifies, repression increases and U.S. interference grows, the people are learning that the military-Christian Democratic junta is in its death throes.